

THE LIBERATOR

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
22 WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6.
ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

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The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the paper, viz:—WILLIAM L. GARRISON, EDWARD JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 24.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1864.

WHOLE NO. 1740.

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NEW ENGLAND A. S. CONVENTION.

CONCLUDING SESSION.

(Geographically reported by JAS. M. W. YERRINGTON.)

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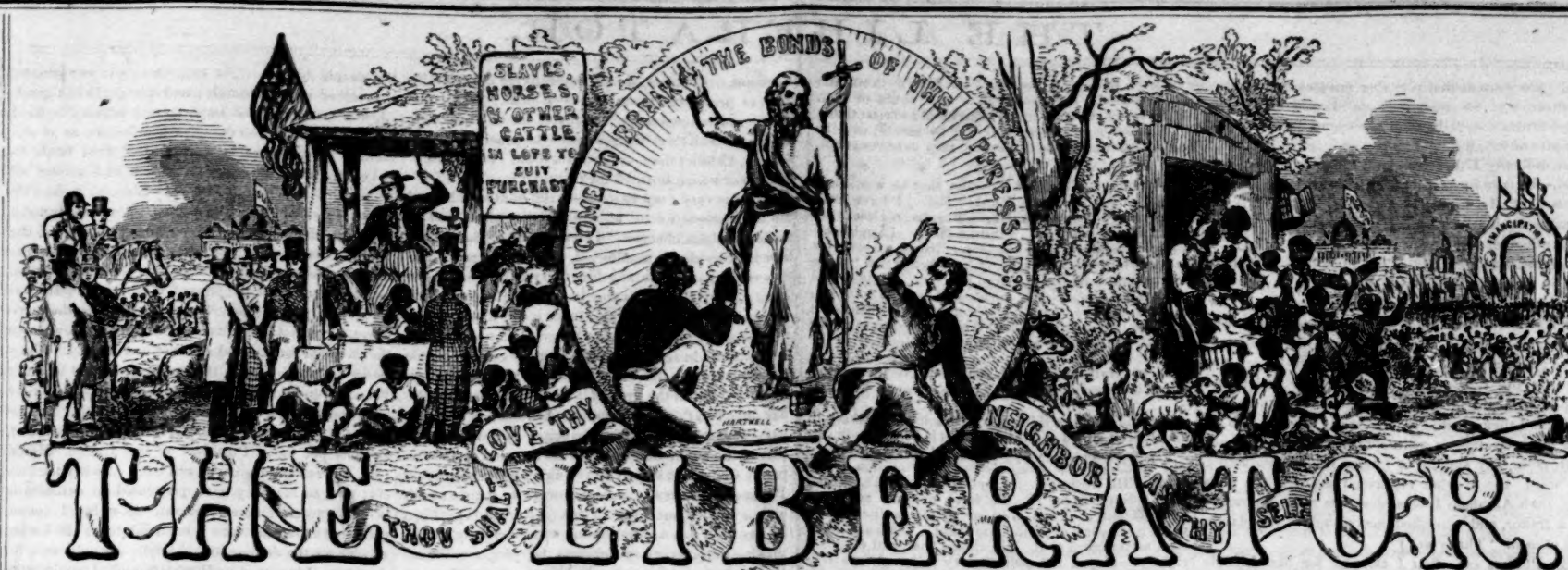
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"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

"They thus down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, but the COMMANDER OF THE ARMY, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES." From the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with slavery, in every way it may be interfered with, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or destroyed, to the claim of States, burdened with slavery, to a foreign power. . . . It is a war power. I say it is a war power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to carry on the war, and MUST CARRY IT ON, ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF WAR; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and MILITARY POWER TAKES THE PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are not in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory.—J. Q. ADAMS.

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Cleveland Convention, which exposes its cause against the righteous act of the Government. To inference will be drawn, and if mistakenly, the Convention has to thank its resolutions and its principal speakers, that the movement inaugurated is an attempt to win success for a factious nomination by sweeping under the banner of Fremont all the hostile elements, without regard to principle. Many will join the standard from pure selfishness, but more from infatuation and it is to be regretted that, the President consented to head an effort which must result either in his own mortification and miserable defeat at the polls, or the disfavour of the Union party and consequent triumph of the rebellion, or his elevation to the office to which he aspires by men to whom it will neither be safe nor honorable to be indebted. The name which is associated with his Vice-President has a record which it is not comfortable to recall. Of loyalty by no means above suspicion for sometime after the outbreak of the war there is no proof that his devotion to liberty is deeper than that of a shrewd politician and accomplished wire-puller. His remarks in the Convention were almost wholly directed to the points embodied in the resolutions I have quoted—proof to me at least that one who could reprehend the Administration for some of its most meritorious performances, (without which it must have succumbed, as any other Administration would,) was hollow-hearted and untruthworthy.

M. DU PAVAY

GEN. FREMONT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

GENTLEMEN: In answer to the letter which I had the honor to receive from you on the part of the representatives of the people assembled at Cleveland on the 31st of May, I desire to express my thanks for the honorable and difficult position of their candidate, in the approaching Presidential contest.

Very honorable, because in offering it to me, you assumed the responsibility of citizens, who are above all things the good of their country, and wish no sort of selfish interest in view. Very difficult, because in accepting the candidacy you propose to me, you assume to take upon me the responsibility of schism in the party with which I have been identified.

Had Mr. Lincoln remained faithful to the principles he was elected to defend, no schism could have been created, and the Executive. It is directly before us is not an ordinary election, it is a contest for the right to have candidates, and not merely as usual the choice among them. Now, for the first time since 76, we are called upon to choose between two parties brought directly before the people for their serious consideration and vote. The ordinary rights secured under the Constitution and the laws of the country have been violated, and extraordinary powers have been usurped, and the Executive. It is directly before us the people now to say whether or not the principle established by the Revolution are worth maintaining.

If, as we have been taught to believe, those guarantees are sacred, such a course is manifestly wrong. The glory of our country, are in truth inviolably sacred; there must be a protest against the arbitrary violation, which had not even the excuse of necessity. There is a shameful silence or a protest against wrong. In such considerations originated the Cleveland Convention. It was among its objects to arouse the attention of the people to such a state of affairs, and to declare that while we are entreating Southern aid, we are the best blood of the country, in the name of Liberty we have really parted with it at home.

To-day we stand in the country the abuses of maintenance without its unity of action and vigorous execution; an Administration marked at home by disregard of Constitutional rights, by its violation of personal liberty and the liberty of the press, and, abroad, by its attitude towards the Republic of Haiti, asylum—a right especially dear to all free nations. Abroad, its course has been characterized by a feebleness and want of principle which has misled European opinion, and has exposed our national interests and personal aims are concerned, and that no great principles are involved in the issue.

The admirable conduct of the people, their readiness to make every sacrifice in the hands of them, the foreign policy, and hence, under the same circumstances, something that could be suspended, their many acts of heroism and sacrifices, were all rendered fruitless by their incapacity or, to speak more exactly, by the personal ambition of the Executive. This incapacity and selfishness naturally produced such results as the European Powers, and logically enough, to the conviction that the North, with its greatly superior population, its immediate resources, and its moral superiority, never be able to recover the South. Sympathy, which should have been with us from the outset of the war were turned against us, and in this way the American flag, which should have been flying over the world abroad. It created hostility, or at best, indifference among those who would have been its friends if its real intentions of the people could have been better understood; while the people themselves, who should have been making the most humiliating concessions.

Against this disastrous condition of affairs the Cleveland Convention was a protest.

The principles which form the basis of its platform are simple, and yet so bold, that no man can approve them without so heartily concurring in all the measures proposed, you propose. I do not believe that confiscation extended to the property of all rebels, is practically feasible; but I believe it is a measure of sound policy. It is a question belonging to the people themselves to decide, and is a proper occasion for the exercise of their original and sovereign authority. If the policy of reconstruction is to be successful, it might be quelled by prompt severity. I understand the policy of confiscation; but not as a final measure of reconstruction after the suppression of an insurrection.

In the adjustments which are to follow peace, considerations of vengeance can consistently be omitted.

The object of these laws is to put into quick and sure peace and happiness of the whole country, and war but a single element in the way of attainment. This element of slavery may be considered practically destroyed in the country, and it need not be feared that the provisions of the Constitution make its extinction complete.

With this extinction of slavery, the party division created by it have also disappeared. And if in the future, there shall be any coming of the Union people, without regard to one or another political divisions, were called upon to give solely their voice in a matter which involved the safety of the United States, it is assuredly the present time.

I am, gentlemen, glad to think it a reasonable man whose past life justifies a well-grounded confidence in his fidelity to our cardinal principles, that is no reason why there should be any division among us; but I am glad to think it a reasonable man whose past life justifies a well-grounded confidence in his fidelity to our cardinal principles, that I shall be most happy to give a cordial and active assent.

My own decided preference is to aid in this work, and to myself a candidate. But if Mr. Lincoln should be re-nominated, as I believe it will be fatal to the country to endorse a policy and renewal which has cost us the lives of thousands of brave men, and the ruin of millions of families, bankruptcy, there will remain no alternative but to organize against him every element of conscientious opposition with the view to prevent the misfortune here mentioned.

In this contingency, I accept the nomination to Cleveland, and as a preliminary step I have resigned my commission in the army. This was a sacrifice on my part to make. But I find for a long time fruitfully endeavoring to obtain service. I expect to fully obey only regain liberty of speech, and to let my duty in the way of discharging to my utmost ability what task you have set for me.

With very warm regards, I thank you for your expressions of confidence and regard, and for the honorable terms in which you acquaint me with actions of the Committee.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully and truly yours,
J. C. FREMONT

TO MESSRS. WORTHINGTON G. SNEYDER of Maryland, EDWARD GILBERT of New York, CASPAR BURT of Pennsylvania, and JAMES MOSS of Missouri: N. Y., SATURDAY OF PENNSYLVANIA
New York, June 4, 1864.

☞ Telegraphic reports from the Baltimore Convention say that Abraham Lincoln has been nominated, by acclamation, for the next Presidency.

☞ HENRY C. WRIGHT will attend a Yearly Meeting of the Friends of Progress in Middle Granville, N. Y., the 10th, 11th, and 12th of June; and lecture in Washington and Saratoga counties, N. Y., July 1st last.

☞ A. T. FOSS will speak in Hyannis, Sunday, 12th, and in the vicinity during the week.

In Harwich, on Sunday, 19th, and in the vicinity during the week.

In North Dennis, on Sunday, 26th.

DIED.—In this city, April 29, Mrs. EMMA JACKSON STRANDIN, aged 63; for many years member of the First Independent Baptist Church in Joy Street, and justly regarded by all her acquaintances as a devoted Christian.

At Cambridgeport, May 18, ESTELLA LORAIN, only daughter of William T. and Louisa Britton Raymond, aged 1 year 8 mos., 16 days.

